

# LAST EDITION BROOKE'S PLEA

Opening Oration in Defense of the  
Young Napoleon of  
Wall Street.

Ives Hangs On the Words Which He  
Hopes May Save Him.

Informer Woodruff Held Up to Scorn  
and Contempt.

Ex-Gov. Hoody and Col. Fellows  
Among the Crowd of Listeners.

Long before the hour for opening court,  
and while Recorder Smyth was enjoying his  
after-breakfast fume in Chief Clerk Sparks's  
office and the genial, happy talk of the old  
official, there gathered in Part III. of the  
Court of General Sessions an audience which  
filled the square chamber.

Every seat was occupied, and there were  
rows of men behind the seats and clusters of  
them standing on every open space in the room.

Every eye was centred upon the little group  
in the defendant's corner, for the people had  
rested their case and Henry S. Ives defend-  
ant, was to have his opportunity to show that  
he was innocent of the crime charged to him.

For days the nonchalance of Master Ives  
had been growing more and more unusual as  
the Prosecutor presented item after item of  
the story of the fraud which the railroad  
wrecker had attempted upon the business  
world, and the prospect of many years in  
State prison had grown stronger and stronger.

This morning there was a sobriety about  
Master Ives which he made no effort to con-  
ceal. Scrupulously neat in his attire at all  
times, he was painfully correct when he ap-  
peared this morning. There was no careless-  
ness in his dress to-day. His hair  
was parted to a hair; his linen were immacu-  
late; his necktie in keeping, and his cadaverous  
face, more cadaverous than ever, was  
easily shaven.

For the first day or two of the trial his  
counsel held long consultations with Master  
Ives, but as the damning evidence of his guilt  
was brought out there grew a coldness be-  
tween the lawyers and the young rascal, and  
there was no cordiality in the greetings which  
they gave him in the morning, and when  
they had occasion to communicate with him  
during the proceedings they did so as if with  
repugnance.

IVE'S LAWYERS SOLEMN.

But to-day the importance of the occasion  
made all the lawyers grave and solemn.  
There was to be no fun for them in the  
cross-examinations which were to take place  
during the next few days. It would not be  
Woodruff and Short and Haverly, but Master  
Ives and those of his friends who were  
still willing to admit their friendship for him.

THE RECORDER WOULD'N'T DISMISS.

Mr. Brooke asked the Recorder to instruct  
the jury to acquit Ives, but the Recorder  
ground that he had not done the things of  
which he was accused, but on the ground  
that he was not officially responsible in New  
York, but in Ohio, and because if he were  
responsible in New York, it was not in this  
city, but in Brooklyn, and another jurisdic-  
tion, that the crime was committed and Re-  
corder Smyth had no right to try him.

But the grand jury, having listened  
with manifest impatience to the long  
harangue of Charles Brooke, declined to hear  
any argument in opposition from the pro-  
secution, and the eloquent Col. Fellows  
and denied the motion.

MR. BROOKE ELOQUENT.

And so Mr. Brooke opened the defense  
this morning with a characteristic speech,  
but he couldn't say whether Master Ives  
would testify in his own defense or not.

SUPPER ROASTY THERE.

Among the crowd of listeners to Mr.  
Brooke's opening was ex-Judge and ex-Gov.  
Hoody, of Ohio, who was counsel for the  
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad  
Company when Ives was indicted. Mr.  
Brooke was a marvel of elegance in ap-  
pearance, too. He wore a brand-new black  
cutaway coat and suit of black, and a black  
and white four-in-hand tie. The shoes, the  
embroidered locks left in his hair were  
brushed and combed to a nicety, and his  
face was as clean as a baby's save for the  
nicely waxed gray mustache.

Col. Fellows and Assistant District At-  
torney Parker, whose methods of work are  
similar and similarly remarkable, listened  
to their adversary intently, but neither of  
them took any notes, and, indeed, the won-  
derful memory of these two triers never  
calls for the voluminous notes which are in-  
dispensable to most lawyers.

THE PLEA FOR IVES.

Mr. Brooke began in a fluently modulated,  
resonant voice his address to the jury.  
Among the things said by him were the fol-  
lowing:

You are not called upon to try the general  
management or mismanagement of the Cin-  
cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Com-  
pany. You are to try Henry S. Ives for a  
specific performance. The issue on June 21 of 1890 was whether Ives, as President of the Cin-  
cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Com-  
pany, which he had no right nor authority  
to perform.

If you find Mr. Ives guilty you must believe all  
the story of E. Wilson Woodruff.  
Woodruff says that on June 19, 1890,  
Stayer, Ives and himself left Cincinnati. They  
left as Secretary and Treasurer, Ives as Vice-  
President and Stayer as President of the road.  
That Short had delivered to Woodruff as his  
superior in office the books, seals, etc., ap-  
pearing in his office, and that they were taken  
to New York, that they were taken to Stayer's  
house in Brooklyn, to an upper floor after break-  
fast, and that there the certificates were fran-  
ciously made out and delivered over to Ives.

That is the whole of this story. If you find  
the defendant guilty, you must stamp that story  
as true in every particular.  
You must find, not that 6,000 shares were  
issued at some time and for some purpose, that  
6,000 shares were issued by some one and were  
used in subsequent transactions, but that these  
particular shares were issued in that third story  
room in that Brooklyn house on that Monday

morning, and that the story of Woodruff is cor-  
roborated in every particular throughout.  
You have nothing to do with any other offense.  
Ives and Stayer may have been guilty of a  
hundred crimes, but that is nothing to you.  
You must find whether he did this offense  
charged at the time and place stated in the in-  
dictment.

The mere issue of stock without authorization  
would not constitute this crime. Unless it is  
affirmatively shown to you to the satisfaction of  
your conscience that that issue was made with  
intent to defraud, you are not justified in find-  
ing a verdict of guilty.

Does this evidence come from such a source  
that either of you as an honest man can receive  
it and give it credence? Does he commend him-  
self to you as an honest man and one to be be-  
lieved? He is a confessed partner in the crime  
alleged.

Why is he petted and cajoled by the prosecu-  
tion while his confederate and fellow in the al-  
leged crime is hounded and unrelentingly driven  
to a felon's cell?

It is because he has been promised immunity  
for his wrongdoings. The door of the State  
prison yawned before him, if he is to be believed,  
and the District Attorney offered to him that he  
should be saved from all harm if he would come  
forward and give in his testimony towards send-  
ing Henry S. Ives, his former employer, to a  
prison dungeon.

Five distinctive times—five times—without  
the moving of a muscle of his face, without the  
slightest tinge of change or twinge of conscience,  
that man, E. Wilson Woodruff, confessed to me  
that he was a thief and that he had perjured  
himself repeatedly before other tribunals.

WILL THEY PROVE IT?  
Now, we shall prove to you that on the 21st  
of June neither Stayer, nor Ives, nor Woodruff  
sent any money to the State prison.

We shall prove that on the arrival of the  
train at Jersey City that morning, that Mr.  
and Mrs. Stayer and Miss Stayer entered this  
carriage and that they drove to the Equitable  
Building in this city, that there Mr. Stayer  
got out, and that Mrs. Stayer and Miss Stayer  
were then driven home alone.

We shall prove this by the butler who got  
the breakfast that morning; the person who had  
charge of the Stayer house in the absence of  
Mrs. and Miss Stayer, by Mr. Stayer's son,  
who met his mother and sister at the train,  
and by the butler of the car.

SOME WITNESS PROMISED.  
We shall prove that the porter of the car had  
the books locked in his locker in the car till the  
train arrived, and that he carried them over to  
Ives's office, and then sat with them in his  
lap till the arrival of Mr. Ives at 11 o'clock in  
the day.

If we do prove all these things it will explode  
the story of Woodruff that they sneaked away  
from the train like a lot of conspirators, and hid  
themselves in Stayer's house to concoct this  
villany.

AN AUDACIOUS DEFENSE.  
The great audience was breathless during  
this part of the speech of the sonorous and  
brooke, while Master Ives sat like one who  
was in anticipation that some accident might  
befall if he moved a muscle or stirred the air  
with his breath, and Gov. Hoody listened  
with open-mouthed, big-eyed admiration for  
the pith and audacity of the audacity of his  
promises.

Five indictments rested over this man—  
this Woodruff. He was under arrest and he  
said with shrewd sarcasm: "The prosecution  
will save me, and I will locate this act where  
no witness can dispute me," and he said  
Stayer had defiled his own house with this  
act of infamy."

Mr. Brooke's voice sank to a low tone and  
was as melodious as a mother's lullaby as he  
paid a pretty tribute to the honesty and faith-  
fulness of the venerable old Secretary and  
Treasurer, Frederick H. Short, who was suc-  
ceeded by E. Wilson Woodruff.

I do not wish to imply that that old man  
will ever be false; for his memory, as he told us,  
was poor.

There is something, some influence back of  
the prosecution—this persecution of this young  
man.

What is it? Who is it? Why this clamor that  
the young man should be put in prison cell?  
Who has been defrauded? Why should Ives  
own nearly all the property? If any one  
has been defrauded, it is the man who has  
been charged with the crime, and when  
they had occasion to communicate with him  
during the proceedings they did so as if with  
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pany, which he had no right nor authority  
to perform.

# EXTRA THE SITE.

To Be Chosen To-Morrow  
by Vote of the World's  
Fair Committee.

It Is On Manhattan Island and  
Easy of Access.

A Small Portion of Upper Central  
Park Taken.

Morningside and Riverside Parks and  
the Bloomingdale Grounds Also.

Senator Sherman Writes that He  
Is in Favor of New York  
Over Chicago.

A site for the World's Fair has been selected  
and will be voted for by the Committee on  
Site and Buildings to-morrow.

It is on Manhattan Island.

A permanent building may be located on  
the plateau on the northwest corner of Cen-  
tral Park, near Eighth avenue at One Hun-  
dred and Tenth street, and one in Riverside  
Park.

The northernmost portion of Central Park  
above Ninety-sixth street will be used.

The lands north of the park from One  
Hundred and Fifteenth street, from Fifth  
avenue to Morningside Park, will be also  
taken.

Riverside Park, Morningside Park and  
the Bloomingdale and Lenox & Watts  
properties form the remainder of the site.

It is also proposed to connect all of the  
parks, as in London. This would take in  
Mount Morris Park, which would not be  
used for Fair purposes, however.

SELECTED BY THESE MEN.

Mayor Grant and ex-Mayor Edward  
Cooper, State Engineer John Bogert, Con-  
gressman Roswell P. Flower, Prof. C. F.  
Chandler, ex-Park Commissioner John D.  
Crimmins, Commissioner Henry K. Towne,  
J. I. C. Clarke, Richard M. Hunt, George  
Warner and Editor John Ford, of the Site  
Committee, have devoted several days to the  
careful examination of the available ground  
within the city's limits, as to the practical ad-  
vantages for the purposes of the Exhibition,  
and means of reaching it from all points, and  
they arrived at their conclusions to-day.

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND.

This site, exclusive of land covered by  
water, comprises 400 acres, easily accessible  
from east, west, north and south, and is  
ample for a World's Exposition on the largest  
scale.

That part of Central Park which will be  
used is located above Ninety-sixth street. It  
is fringed with trees and underground, and  
includes the beautiful little Harlem Meer,  
the meadow lying to the east of the lake and  
along Fifth avenue containing forty acres of  
the sloping meadow land and the north  
meadow thirty acres of open land. The  
mere, covering twelve acres, may be drained  
if necessary. The "triangle" has fifteen  
acres.

Above the park are many blocks of unim-  
proved lots, and from Madison to Fifth ave-  
nue and Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and  
Tenth street there are twenty acres of vacant  
land which might be used if the Committee  
thought it advisable at a later date.

AN UNIMPROVED SLICE OF THE PARK.

This portion of Central Park to be used is  
now about as Nature made it, and it will not  
be necessary to destroy any of its natural  
beauty.

Morningside Park, beginning at One Hun-  
dred and Fifth street, extends along the bluff  
to One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and the  
Cathedral holdings adjoin this across  
Ninth avenue.

To the north of Central Park, and between  
it and Morningside, is a belt of unoccupied  
land which might be utilized at comparatively  
small cost if needed. The belt contains at  
least thirty acres.

The Bloomingdale Asylum property lies

# MAP SHOWING LAND EMBRACED BY THE SELECTED SITE.



The World's Fair site, comprising Central Park above Ninety-sixth street, lands between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, west of Fifth avenue; Morningside Park, the Bloomingdale and other properties between One Hundred and Tenth and Manhattan streets, and Riverside Park north of One Hundred and Tenth street.

opposite the Cathedral property, between  
Tenth avenue and the Boulevard, and from  
One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred  
and Twentieth street, on Harlem Heights.  
There is a knoll in the center of the Bloom-  
ingdale grounds which is 170 to 180 feet above  
tide-water, and from it, standing on the  
ground, one may obtain a remarkable and  
beautiful view of the taming city below and  
lovely, broad-avenued Harlem above.

IT CHARMED THE COMMITTEE.

While the members of the Committee  
named above were viewing this proposed site  
for the Fair practical Roswell P. Flower was  
busy as a bee. He was completely capti-  
vated by the plot and plied his fellow com-  
mitteemen with questions and arguments.

"What would you do, as a business man,  
if you were going to run this Fair as a per-  
sonal business venture and wanted to draw  
the biggest crowds possible?"

But the victory was not won till crossing  
over the broad and beautiful Boulevard to  
Riverside Park the party ascended to the  
cupola of the Claremont Hotel.

From here their gaze was delighted. Below  
and to the west of the park flowed the broad  
and beautiful Hudson, beyond whose placid  
waters were the Palisades and miles of Jer-  
sey's wooded shores, reaching out as far as  
the eye could see to the north and south, and  
to the east on either hand was a most mag-  
nificent view of the city.

How else could the visitors be given in one  
glance so grand a notion of the wonders of our  
situation, the marvels of the metropolis if  
scale.

A FINE WATER FRONT.

Riverside Park, extending along the river  
for two miles, offered just the facilities for  
water communication, so much to be de-  
sired in a site for the great Quadri-Centen-  
nial Exhibition.

Ferries may be established at Eighty-sixth,  
Ninety-second, One Hundred and Twenty-  
fifth streets to land passengers within the Fair  
grounds from the depots of the West Shore,  
Erie, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio  
Jersey Central and other railroads having  
their New York stations on the New Jersey  
side of the Hudson, and bulkheads and docks  
may be erected for the use of transportation  
companies from everywhere. The Hudson  
river boats would have landings here, and the  
domestic steamer companies would be accom-  
modated, too.

The parkway, for the construction of which  
money has already been appropriated, will  
connect the various sections of this site, and  
the site will be accessible by way of the cable  
and elevated roads and also by a dozen street  
railway lines.

This site is not only within the limits of  
New York City, but is on Manhattan Island,  
so that all visitors to the Fair will be guests  
of the city, will visit the business portions of  
the city, and must of necessity go away with  
a much improved knowledge of the beauties  
and resources of the greatest city of the  
Western World.

Such portions of this site as belong to pri-  
vate parties may be ceded to the city for the  
purposes of and during the continuance of  
the Exposition, for they will be laid out in  
streets and avenues, sewered and graded.  
These avenues will be paved and gas and  
water mains laid at the expense of the Fair  
management, but to endure forever at no  
cost to the owners of the now unimproved  
land.

CHAIRMAN FLOWER ENTHUSIASTIC.

Roswell P. Flower, Chairman of the Com-  
mittee on Site for the World's Fair, was seen  
at his office this morning by an EVENING  
WORLD reporter.

When asked about the site chosen Mr.  
Flower waxed enthusiastic.

"Look here," he said, drawing out a small  
map of that part of the city lying above One  
Hundredth street.

"This end of the Park," and he pointed to  
the extreme northern section of Central Park  
bounded by One Hundred and Tenth street,  
"is not improved, and it wouldn't hurt it a  
bit to have the buildings there. But better  
still, these three or four blocks lying north  
of One Hundred and Tenth street could be  
condemned by the city and made an addition  
to the Park.

"They are going to broaden One Hundred  
and Tenth street and make it 120 feet wide.  
Room enough for crowds to get through to  
Morningside and Riverside parks.

"The spot eligible could be so accessible,  
for the N. Y. and N. H. RR. and the New  
Jersey roads could land their people right  
across from Riverside Park.

"That whole section has been already  
macadamized, sewerage put down, gas, water  
and everything. Along Morningside Park  
there would be dozens of cafes that command  
a splendid view and would enjoy the purest  
air.

"People can get there for 10 cents. Why,  
they can almost walk. All the newspaper  
men, and I think something of a newspaper  
man's opinion, voted yesterday for this site  
when I took the vote.

After the decision upon a site by the Com-  
mittee on Inspection it was resolved to ex-  
pedit the final settlement of the question.

Summonses were sent out to each of the  
twenty-five members of the Committee and  
they were urged to be in the Governor's  
room at the City Hall at 1.30 p. m. to-mor-  
row.

SHERMAN WITH US.

He Writes that New York Has His Vote  
and Votes for the World's Fair.

United States Senator John Sherman, of  
Ohio, wrote to Mayor Grant the following  
letter, received to-day:

I heartily promise, as a private citizen as  
well as a member of the Senate, any aid I can  
render to the proposed Exposition, and hope it  
will be made, as you say, "worthy the im-  
mortal progress of the world." New York is the  
proper place for such an Exposition, the place  
to which all roads point, not only on the land  
but on the sea.

In this respect New York is second only to  
London, and in breadth of country, population  
and ease of access, has advantages over that

1886.	1889.
NO. OF "WANTS" PUBLISHED DURING FIRST 8 MONTHS.	NO. OF "WANTS" PUBLISHED DURING FIRST 8 MONTHS.
327,571.	454,538.
AVERAGE PER DAY: 1,348.	AVERAGE PER DAY: 1,870.

# LAST EDITION FOR HER DEFENSE.

Capt. Perry Sums Up the Testimony  
Against Mrs. Hamilton.

He Makes an Eloquent Plea of  
Self-Defense.

The Defendant Too Ill to Appear in  
Court.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Sept. 19.—Prose-  
cutor Thompson was the first of the legal  
fraternity to put in an appearance at the  
court-house this morning, and his deter-  
mined look boded no good for Mrs. Evan-  
geline Hamilton.

The most damaging testimony against the  
defendant was that which was elicited from  
Mrs. Hamilton under the cross-examination  
to which she was subjected by the black-  
eyed prosecutor, and it was stated by many  
that her counsel had made a fatal mistake  
and had taken a desperate chance when he  
placed his client on the witness-stand.

It was just 11 o'clock when the court train  
from Atlantic City arrived, an hour and forty-  
five minutes late.

The delay was caused by the fact that the  
Somerset Point train had been partially de-  
railed by an open switch, obstructing the  
track.

The court-room was crowded, but the large  
assemblage of spectators were doomed to  
disappointment, for Mrs. Hamilton sent word  
that she desired to waive an appearance,  
as she was too badly prostrated from the  
effects of yesterday's excitement to  
appear.

The reaction from the effects of the large  
amount of opium which she had taken yester-  
day to sustain her during her ordeal had  
set in, and to-day she is a nervous wreck.

Another noticeable thing was the absence  
of all the actors who have hitherto played so  
important a part in this domestic drama, as  
neither Mr. Hamilton, Edward Vollmer,  
Mrs. Rupp, the proprietress of No. 1 Cottage,  
or Nurse Donnelly put in an appearance.

Not one of this quartet are in May's Landing,  
and the female curiosity-seekers looked and  
gazed in vain.

The jury being in their seats, court was  
promptly opened and Capt. Perry began his  
argument.

He said he hoped the jurors would frame  
their verdict according to the testimony, in-  
dependent of newspaper reports or other in-  
fluences.

He closely reviewed the circumstances  
which led up to the assault and showed very  
clearly that Mary Ann Donnelly, the nurse,  
was the first aggressor and that she forced  
Mrs. Hamilton to pick up the knife in self-  
defense.

She had threatened to kill her mistress, she  
was hot-tempered and frenzied with brandy  
and she assaulted Mrs. Hamilton with murder-  
ous intent.

The jury retired at 12.15 o'clock.

# AMERICANS KILLED

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 19.—Con-  
sul Allen, at Jamaica, has cabled to the State  
Department that a riot has occurred at Na-  
vassa, and a number of Americans have been  
killed.

He was asked for assistance, and at his  
request an English warship at Jamaica started  
for the scene of the trouble.

Acting Secretary of State Adee referred  
Consul Allen's dispatch to Secretary Tracy,  
who cabled to Rear Admiral Gherardi, at St.  
Nicholas Mole, Hayti, ordering him to pro-  
ceed there at once with the United States  
steamship Galena.

NEW "CITY RECORD" EDITOR.